

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CAROLYN  
BEEN

## HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize a woman who was dedicated to the community, the church and her family, Carolyn "Cookie" Been. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty.

Carolyn's many entrepreneurial achievements speak well of the hard working woman that she was. Those achievements are highlighted by her contributions to the Naturita community. There, she served as a town board member from 1991-1992, when she was elected to the position of Mayor. For six years she served diligently and accomplished numerous feats. Among those feats, she secured \$500,000 for the renovation of the town park and community center, and rebuilt the town's water and sewer treatment facilities. Numerous other achievements by Carolyn, too many to mention, had a profound positive effect on the community of Naturita. Carolyn received several awards for her contributions. She was named Woman of the Year in 1993 by the San Miguel Business and Professional Women, and Citizen of the Year in 1998 by the Nucla-Naturita Chamber of Commerce.

Carolyn Been considered her finest achievement to be her children, who have proven themselves very successful in Colorado and other states. Also, she is survived by seven wonderful grandchildren who will undoubtedly carry on her good will.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I recognize and say thank you to a fine citizen of Colorado and the United States. Her memory of love and dedication will live on forever.

H.R. 3011, THE TRUTH IN  
TELEPHONE BILLING ACT OF 1999

## HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 3011, the Truth in Telephone Billing Act of 1999.

This legislation is premised on a simple idea that consumers should know when their government is taxing them.

This may seem self-evident to my colleagues. But in reality, politicians and regulators all too often attempt to withhold from consumers information about the government's spending habits.

This is a particularly acute problem in the area of telecommunications services. The tele-

communications services market has become a "cash cow" for politicians and regulators to fund their spending habits.

The "Gore Tax" is only one example of what has become a widespread problem not only at the Federal level but also with state and local governments as well. Here's how it usually works.

Rather than make its case for more government spending directly to the people, governments instead levy the tax on telecommunications service providers. The providers, in turn, pass the cost on to American consumers in the form of higher rates. What's worse, regulators then pressure the service provider to bury the tax in its rates, rather than permit the provider to clearly identify for the consumer how much of his or her monthly bill is attributable to government programs.

I know this because, last year, the Committee on Commerce conducted a thorough investigation of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC's) implementation of the Gore Tax. We found that the FCC imposed extraordinary and unprecedented political pressure on the Nation's largest long distance carriers (on whom the Gore Tax is levied) to withhold information from their subscribers about the true cost of the Gore Tax.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the specifics of government spending, we should all be able to agree that the American people should at least know when they're being taxed, and for what purpose.

Congress has enacted similar legislation dealing with taxation of cable services. As part of the 1992 Cable Act, I included a provision in the law that permits cable operators to place a line item on consumers' monthly bills that identifies the portion of the bill that is attributed to "franchise fees" that cities and counties typically exact from cable operators as the "price" for offering service. Again, while we may differ on the merits of a spending program, consumers are entitled to know when they're being taxed, and for what purpose.

Accordingly, the legislation I am introducing today will ensure that consumers of telecommunications services will have a complete picture of how much their monthly bills can be attributed to government spending. The legislation would require each telecommunications carrier to identify on each subscriber's monthly statement: (1) The government program for which the carrier is being taxed, and the government entity imposing the tax; (2) the form in which the tax is assessed (e.g., per subscriber, per line, percentage of revenues); and (3) a separate line-item that identifies the dollar amount of the subscriber's bill that is being used by the carrier to pay for the government program.

Mr. Speaker, consumers have a right to know whenever their government levies taxes. By mandating that telecommunications companies identify these taxes through line-items, Congress will promote transparency in taxation.

Moreover, this bill will help to promote the legitimacy of government spending when financed by consumers of telecommunications services. Government can never claim that its programs have the support of the American people when the people are unaware of the extent of the cost.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3011, the Truth in Telephone Billing Act of 1999.

AGRICULTURAL RISK PROTECTION  
ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

## HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 29, 1999*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2559) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers by providing greater access to more affordable risk management tools and improve protection from production and income loss, to improve the efficiency and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program, and for other purposes.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2559, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 1999.

For several years now, farmers in this country have been plagued by severe weather conditions compounded by drastically low world prices for agricultural products. I am pleased that the Agriculture Risk Protection Act seeks to address the plight of farmers and that we are now taking these steps to enhance the federal crop insurance program.

H.R. 2559 will enable more farmers to participate in the federal crop insurance program and provide them with the tools they need to more adequately address their risk management needs. The Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 1999 increases the government premium support for the federal crop insurance program which will enable more farmers to participate in the program and afford higher levels of crop insurance protection.

The bill would make the federal crop insurance program more user friendly by expediting the policy approval process and helping farmers buy new policies. Furthermore, it would increase the number of crops that are eligible for the crop insurance program and, for the first time, make risk management assistance for livestock producers available to ranchers through a pilot program.

Many producers in the past, did not participate in the federal crop insurance program because they felt it was too expensive and provided too little coverage. To remedy this problem, the bill provides for performance based

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

discounts for "low risk" producers. This will make it more appealing and affordable for "low risk" producers. This will make it more appealing and affordable for "low risk" producers, who previously did not participate in the federal crop insurance program.

I would also like to point out that I have introduced legislation, H.R. 473, intended to expand the scope of the federal crop insurance program even further. Currently, farmers who suffer from outbreaks of plant viruses and diseases are not eligible for benefits from the federal crop insurance program, noninsured crop assistance programs, or emergency loans. My bill would enable farmers who suffer crop losses due to plant viruses or plant diseases to be eligible for all of these programs. Crop destruction from viruses and diseases should be covered under these programs just as other natural disasters are. I invite all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 473 and I urge immediate consideration and passage of H.R. 473.

Farmers deserve an affordable safety net program that will provide a worthwhile benefit when they are most in need. Although H.R. 2559, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 1999 would not extend protections to producers whose crops suffer from plant viruses or diseases, I believe it does improve and expand the safety net available for farmers and is a step in the right direction. I support H.R. 2559 and urge its immediate passage.

#### TRIBUTE TO CROSSING GUARDS

##### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and thank those who have dedicated a portion of their lives to ensuring that our young people throughout the First Congressional District of New Jersey are provided safe journey to and from school.

Each day crossing guards put their lives in harms way to protect our children from the dangers they may face on the way to school, whether that be a speeding car ignoring posted school-zone speed limits or a drug dealer pushing poison on our young people.

In September, I held a ceremony back in my district to honor 20 crossing guards for their exemplary service to the children of their communities. As a parent of two young girls, I commend them for taking time from their lives, for little compensation, to assure us as parents, that our children will have a responsible adult looking over them literally every step of the way from the time they leave the house in the morning until they sit at their desks to begin their school day.

Through torrential downpours, driving snowstorms, blistering heat and frigid cold, our children can count on crossing guards to be there providing a familiar face to guide them on their trip to and from school. On behalf of the 106th Congress of the United States of America, I thank the following crossing guards for keeping our children safe every day.

The following crossing guards were honored at a ceremony at Camden County Community

College on September 13, 1999: Mrs. Angelina Esposito, Burlington Twp, Mrs. Carmella Caruso, City of Burlington Schools, Mrs. Barbara Laute, Oak Vally Elem-Deptford Twp, Mrs. Marie Snyder, Shady Lane Elem-Deptford Twp, Mrs. Janette Multanski, Brooklawn, Mrs. Cynthia Peaker, Willingboro, Mrs. Maureen Saia, Washington Twp, Mrs. Mary Ann Wurst, Woodbury Heights, Mrs. Sue Hynes, Woodlynne, Mrs. Tina Castelli, Principal—Good Intent Elementary—Deptford Twp, Mrs. Ruth Rosenblatt, Somerdale, Mr. Darwin Branch, Camden, Mrs. Frances Oliveri, Mount Laurel, Mr. Robert Bobo, Brooklawn, Mrs. Alice Watson, Runnemede, Mr. Robert Kelly, Laurel Springs, Mrs. Theresa Keehfuss, Maple Shade, Mr. David Pressler, Maple Shade, Mrs. Anne Sprague, Bordentown, and Mrs. Carol Robinson, Audabon.

#### HONORING COLUMBUS DAY AND ITALIAN HERITAGE MONTH

##### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate one of the most courageous events in human history, Christopher Columbus' voyage to the New World. In this day and age, when man has walked on the moon and when we can afford to lose a twenty five million dollar satellite in the atmosphere of Mars because somebody "mis-calculated," it is easy to dismiss the courage of Christopher Columbus as no big deal. In reality, it was a very big deal. The three ships Columbus commanded on his first voyage, would today probably be classified as large yachts. Columbus did not have any radio contact with the mainland. He did not have any modern computers to help him navigate. All Columbus basically had was courage, skill, and good luck.

Often, we read that Columbus was not the first voyager to reach the Americas. It is contended that the Vikings, the Irish, and perhaps even the Phoenicians, were here first. Some scholars contend that the lost tribe of Israel journeyed to America and are the ancestors of Native Americans. This may all be true. Yet, it is all irrelevant. Columbus may not have been the first to make the journey, but he was certainly the first to appreciate its significance. Columbus recognized that by reaching the Americas by sailing west, he was opening a whole new world to the people of Europe. He recognized that this was a benefit to everyone, a benefit he believed that it must not be kept secret.

Columbus was also fortunate in that his discovery voyage took place soon after the discovery of moveable type. Thus, publicizing his voyages became more practical than could have been the case just fifty years earlier. Since Christopher Columbus was of Italian extraction, he became the first Italian whose life was intertwined with the history of America, starting a tradition that continues to this day.

Giovanni da Verrazano, who discovered New York Harbor, Constantino Brumidi, whose paintings adorn the rotunda in our U.S. Capitol Building, Guglielmo Marconi, who invented

radio, and Joe DiMaggio, whose feats on the baseball diamond won the respect, admiration and love of all Americans, are only a few examples of Italians and Italian Americans who have long been a vital force in American history. They contributed significantly to our culture, improved our way of life, and helped create the America which strides across the world of today.

Accordingly, it is fitting that we commemorate Columbus Day and Italian Heritage Month as a way of not only remembering the courageous contributions of one remarkable man, but also to express our appreciation to the many Italians who have helped us throughout the years.

#### IN HONOR OF WILLIAM D. MASON

##### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Bill Mason for being named Parma Democrat of the Year.

Bill Mason, Cuyahoga County Prosecutor, has had a successful and fulfilling career. Born on April 13, 1959 in Cleveland, Ohio, he went on to attend and graduate from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law. Mr. Mason served as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office from 1987 through 1992. Here, he was able to gain valuable experience in criminal law. In 1992, Mr. Mason was elected by the voters to the Parma City Council. Shortly afterwards he was appointed as Parma's Law Director and Chief Prosecutor. During his service, Mr. Mason was able to improve efficiencies in the office over four consecutive years. By doing this, he was able to dramatically improve the enforcement of local laws, saving taxpayer resources.

Recently, Mr. Mason was elected Cuyahoga County Prosecutor by an overwhelming majority of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Party's Central Committee. Mr. Mason's position as the county's chief law enforcement officer is well deserved.

He has been privileged to have the support of his loving wife, Carol, and his four children Marty, Kelly, Cassidy, and Jordan.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Bill Mason for being named outstanding Democrat in the city of Parma.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

##### HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 5, 1999*

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of October as Domestic Violence Awareness Month. Domestic Violence Awareness Month is a national campaign created to focus public awareness on the problem of domestic violence.

As we are all too aware, domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between the ages 15 and 44 in the United